



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/751,649	12/29/2000	Ashok Singhal	M-8495 US	9244
32566	7590	08/15/2007	EXAMINER	
PATENT LAW GROUP LLP			NGUYEN, STEVE N	
2635 NORTH FIRST STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 223			2117	
SAN JOSE, CA 95134			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/15/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

6

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/751,649	SINGHAL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Steve Nguyen	2117

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3 and 10-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 10-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 December 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-3 and 10-13 are pending.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/13/2007 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed 6/13/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-3 and 10-13 under 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Ebrahim (US Pat. 5,887,134).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claim 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 12 requires "merging new data with the existing data so that new data replaces at least some existing data while other existing data remains". The new data referenced in claim 1 was written into a line of memory at the local node. Nowhere in the original disclosure is there support for writing new data into a line of memory, reading existing data from the line of memory, merging the written new data with the existing data, and writing again to the line of memory the merged data.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites in part, "writing an entire line of memory from a local node to a line of memory at the remote node". It is unclear whether an "entire line of memory" is a physical word line of a memory, or whether it is series of fixed consecutive memory addresses.

Claim 1 further recites, “mirroring a write to a local node to a remote nodes”. It is unclear whether the write is mirrored to a local node; or whether it is mirrored to a remote node. If it is mirrored to a remote node, the language “a remote nodes” is ambiguous since it is unclear which remote node of the plurality of remote nodes is being claimed.

Claim 12 recites, “wherein said mirroring a write to a local node comprises:

- reading existing data from the line of memory in a local memory of the local node;
- merging new data with the existing data so that new data replaces at least some existing data while other existing data remains;
- writing merged data to the line of memory in the local memory of the local node;
- transferring the merged data via one of the communication links to the remote node;
- writing the merged data to a corresponding line of memory in a remote memory of the remote node.

However, claim 1 recites that mirroring a write to a local comprises “writing an entire line of memory from a local node to a line of memory at the remote node via one of the communication links when a new data is written into the line of memory at the local node”. Therefore it is unclear whether mirroring a write comprises the steps of claim 1; or whether it comprises the steps of claim 12.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1-3 10, 12, and 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steely, Jr. et al (US Pat. 6,049,889; hereafter referred to as Steely) in view of Grivna (US Pat. 5,850,556) in view of Ebrahim (US Pat. 5,887,134). Lawlor et al (US Pat. 6,038,677) is relied upon in claim 13 as a teaching reference to show that which was well known in the art.

As per claim 1:

Steely teaches a communication link protocol for communicating between nodes of an interconnect system via a communication link, the communication link protocol comprising:

- a direct memory access (DMA) command for performing an inter-node transfer of a block of data directly from a local node to a remote node via one of the communication links (col. 4, lines 15-20);

- an administrative write command for writing data from a local node to registers in a remote node via the communication link for administrative purposes (col. 5, lines 36-45);
- a memory copy write command for mirroring a write to a local node to a remote nodes by writing an entire line of memory from a local node to a line of memory at the remote node via one of the communication links when a new data is written into the line of memory at the local node even when the new data is smaller than the line of memory at the local node (col. 6, lines 46-47; col. 7, lines 13-15; Steely teaches in col. 4, lines 54-57 that the memory address space is divided into N pages of data, where each page is 8 kilobytes of data. Therefore, it is clear that data must be transmitted in pages of 8k bytes because Steely states that "connection granularity between nodes in the network is at the page level". When data smaller than 8k bytes is written into the memory address space, the entire 8k bytes of data must be transmitted because that is the page size as indicated by Steely).

Not explicitly disclosed by Steely is an inter-node DMA transfer of a block of data directly from a local node to a remote node. However, Ebrahim in an analogous art teaches memory mapped computer network nodes that employ DMA operations to transfer messages between nodes (col. 7, lines 21-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use DMA to transfer data in the system of Steely. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, because

one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the page aligned DMA operation detailed by Ibrahim (col. 2, lines 46-48) could have been used in the page aligned memory structure of Steely (col. 4, lines 54-58) in order to free the CPU to perform other operations as stated by Ibrahim in col. 2, lines 52-53.

Also not explicitly disclosed by Steely is a built in self test (BIST) command for testing the functionality of the communication link. However, Grivna teaches a communication system which uses a BIST testing logic for testing the functionality of the communication link (col. 6, lines 52-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a BIST testing architecture as described by Grivna with the system of Steely to issue a BIST command for testing the functionality of the communication link. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that BIST would have provided the advantage of allowing diagnostics of the communication link, as described by Grivna in column 6, lines 52-56.

As per claim 2:

Steely further teaches the communication link protocol of Claim 1 wherein each command is conveyed between a local node and a remote node in the form of a respective command packet (col. 9, lines 8-9).

As per claim 3:

Steely further teaches the communication link protocol of Claim 2 wherein each respective command packet carries information for at least one command flag (col. 9,

lines 18-23; the DV bits are a command flag that dictate the occurrence of an idle cycle).

As per claim 10:

Steely further teaches the communication link protocol of Claim 1, wherein said performing an inter-node DMA transfer of a block of data directly from a local node to a remote node comprises copying the block of data from a local memory of the local node to a remote memory of the remote node (col. 8, lines 41-43).

As per claim 12:

Claim 12 is rejected under sections 112 as detailed above and fails to further limit claim 1.

As per claim 13, the Examiner asserts that it was well known to identically replicate data of a local node at a remote node. For example, Lawlor et al (US Pat. 6,038,677) teaches that a cluster configuration in which each component is mirrored to ensure redundancy in the event that one node fails is well known in the art (col. 1, lines 14-27).

7. Claim 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steely in view of Grivna in view of Ibrahim as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gunsaulus et al (US Pat. 5,914,970; hereinafter referred to as Gunsualus).

As per claim 11:

Steely, Grivna, and Ibrahim teach the communication link protocol of claim 1 above. Not explicitly disclosed is said writing a block of data from a local node to a

Art Unit: 2117

remote node comprises computing parity over multiple blocks of data from a local memory of the local node and writing the parity to a remote memory of the remote node. However, Gunsaulus in an analogous art teaches computing parity for a number of memory devices and writing the parity in one dedicated memory device (col. 1, lines 46-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to compute parity over multiple blocks of data and write the parity to a remote memory of the remote node. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that using one memory device for parity storage reduces the number of memory devices needed for storing parity, as disclosed by Gunsaulus in col. 1, lines 52-55.

### ***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steve Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7214. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jacques Louis-Jacques can be reached on (571) 272-6962. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Steve Nguyen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2117



 GUY LAMARRE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER